138. The establishment of a hostel attached to the Special school at Kumaranallur.

Mr. Narayanan Tuppan Namburipad (Member, Jenmi, Kottayam Division) said that the subject of the educational grievances of the community had been brought up and discussed at several sessions of the Assembly and that, as a result, the Government had promised that special schools would be established in all the four Divisions of the State. A special school was, accordingly, started at Kunnathur by the Government. The people, agreeably to the instructions of the Government, had put up a *pucca* building, costing more than Rs. 5,000, near the temple at Kumaranallur. The boys of the community were being taught in the above schools. There were at present more than 40 pupils in the school. The community were grateful to the Government for having recognised the institution as a special school for Malayala Brahmins.

In conducting the Kumaranallur school satisfactorily, a serious difficulty presented itself. The students were not able to find means to support themselves while attending the school. The establishment of a convenient hostel attached to the school would be a satisfactory solution of the question. But the difficulty was to find funds for the purpose. The Member pointed out that there was a fund originally allotted for the teaching of Vedas and Sastras for the benefit of the Thirunava Yogakkars. The Government had established a Mutt at Thirunakkara and set apart certain properties to support the institution. Evidently, the whole bequest was intended for the religious education of the Namburies of Kottayam. The above fund was transferred by the Government recently and utilised for establishing a Boarding house attached to the Kunnathur Special school. The people of Kottayam would not go the length of pressing for the re-transfer of the fund to Kottayam, but they would be satisfied if the Government would establish a hostel attached to the Special school at Kumaranallur. If that could not be done, there were similar bequests originally made for the benefit of people who wished to receive higher education in the Vedas, Shastras, etc. The purpose for which such bequests were made had sunk into oblivion and the descendants of the original beneficiaries misappropriated the income from the properties by making an annual division of the same amongst the members of the different families.

Dewan.—Is there any evidence to show that the bequests were originally intended for religious education?

Member.—There may be records in the Government offices and in the Mutts.

Dewan.—How long have the trustees been misappropriating the income?

Member.—For the past 50 or 60 years.

The Member suggested that the bequests mentioned below should be taken possession of by the Government under Regulation II of 1082 and made available for starting a hostel attached to the Special school at Kumaranallur:—

(*a*) Chengalom Devaswom, otherwise known as Thrikkannapurathu Sabha Yogam, in the Kottayam taluk.

The annual income from the properties would come to 2,500 *paras* of paddy and Rs. 50. The trustees of the Yogam were 42 families. They appointed a Manager who conducted the affairs of the Yogam. The report was that the Mutt and properties thereto attached were originally bequeathed by the Thekkumkoor Rajas to the above families to meet the expenses of their religious education and that, when the territories of that prince became vested in the present Royal family, the then Sovereign of Travancore approved of the grant of the Mutt and the properties for the purposes for which they were originally intended. With the help of the above fund, several Namburies had completed their religious education, some of whom were still living. At present, however, the income was not used for any educational purposes—either religious or secular—but was divided every year among the members of the families. There might be records available in the Huzur and the Palace to substantiate some of the above points. The old records of the Mutt would also be useful. There was other evidence also to show that the bequest was originally made for educational purposes.

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(*b*) The Sabhayogam attached to the Kidangur temple and managed by the Urallers of that temple also possessed certain properties, the annual income from which exceeded 3,000 *paras* of paddy. The properties were originally allotted to the maintenance of Nambudiri Brahmins, who attended certain competitive examinations in the Vedas. Such examinations came to an end and the funds were divided amongst the trustees. The fact that the income from the properties was being utilised contrary to the intentions of the original grant would be patent from a perusal of the documents registered as numbers 5, 7 and 8 in the Ettumanur Sub-Registry Office in the years 1051, 1060 and 1078 respectively. The old and recent accounts of the Devaswom would also throw considerable light on the point. Records might be available in the Huzur and Palace offices also.

(*c*) The Kylasapurathu Sabhayogam properties in the Ayamkudi Kara, Kaduthuruthi *Proverthi*, Ettumanur taluk, had also a similar origin and were being managed similarly.

The Member pointed out that, if the above institutions were taken under Government management, the Government would be able to impart higher education to the members of the Nambudiri community without incurring any expenditure. The Government would also be thus carrying out the original trusts consistently with the intentions of the donors. Similar institutions in Malabar and Cochin were being used for educational purposes even to-day. The Government had not been making any enquiries on the subject till now. The Member, in conclusion, prayed that an enquiry might be instituted into the matter, that the special school at Kumaranallur might be raised to the standard of a Secondary school and that a hostel might be established for the benefit of the Nambudiri children.

Dewan's reply.—The Member's representations will be noted for consideration.

139. Raising the standard of the Lower Grade Secondary School at Muvattupuzha.

Mr. K. Kesavan Nair (Member, Muvattupuzha taluk) said that the taluks of Kunnathnad, Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha were admittedly backward in education. The want of a Higher Grade Secondary school at the locality stood in the way of imparting higher education to the children. The people were not rich enough to send their children to Parur, Kottayam and other distant places for education. There were not even proper means of communication to go to those places. The present L. G. S. school was located in a hired building for which the Government paid a rent of Rs. 20 per mensem. If want of accommodation stood in the way, the people were prepared to put up a decent building according to the plan of the department and hand it over to the Government. From that date the rent paid by the Government for the hired building would be a saving. In view of the above considerations, the Member prayed that an H. G. S. school be opened at Muvattupuzha to serve the taluks of Kunnathnad, Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha, and that Fourth Form be sanctioned with effect from the beginning of the next school-year.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

140. Establishment of a Lower Grade Secondary School for the northern pakuthis of the Muvattupuzha taluk.

Mr. Thariathu Kunji Thommen (Member, Muvattupuzha taluk) said that the subject had been brought up at several sessions of the Assembly and that the reply received by him to the representation made last year was that the Government would help by giving grants, if such schools were started by private agencies. The people of the taluk had not the capacity to start and manage such institutions. The taluk extended to about 40 miles and hence the people in the northern *pakuthis* were not benefited by the L. G. S. school at head-quarters. The taluk ranked high in respect of population and extent. The proportion of people who knew English in the taluk was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 while the ratio in other taluks was 7 per 1,000 and the average for the whole State was 6 per 1,000. There need not be the fear that there would not be sufficient number of students, if a school was started. Then, with regard to accommodation, the Member said that the new building for the Girls'

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